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QUESTIONS BOOKLET



GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

English 30

Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

January 1989

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
ENGLISH 30**

PART B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

QUESTIONS BOOKLET

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Part B of the English 30 Diploma Examination has 80 questions in the Questions Booklet and nine reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE AN ENGLISH 30 QUESTIONS BOOKLET AND AN ENGLISH 30 READINGS BOOKLET.

YOU HAVE 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.

On the ANSWER SHEET provided, use an HB pencil **ONLY** to mark the **CORRECT** or **BEST** answer for each question as shown in the example below.

Example

Answer Sheet

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

A	B	C	D
①	②	③	●

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely. Answer all questions.

JANUARY 1989

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I. Read “The Spadefoot Toad” on pages 1 and 2 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 9.

1. The author believes that all creatures’ chances of survival may be enhanced by a sense of
 - A. joy
 - B. caution
 - C. commitment
 - D. togetherness
2. This essay serves to express the author’s
 - A. regret about the ephemeral lives of amphibians
 - B. excitement about the discovery of life in the desert
 - C. celebration of the ongoing cycles of life in adversity
 - D. acknowledgment of the deprivations of life in the desert
3. The reference to the Bedouin (line 18) implies that
 - A. desert dwellers cherish adversity
 - B. the desert experience is universal
 - C. climbing for water increases thirst
 - D. the sandstone bluff conserves water
4. In the context of this essay “ephemeral” (line 25) means
 - A. living a life of hardship
 - B. living for only a few days
 - C. suffering from terror of predators
 - D. suffering the extremes of drought and thirst
5. In the context of lines 41 to 46, the juxtaposition of the phrases “bleak, dismal, tragic” (line 42) and “spontaneous love and joy” (line 44) provides an example of
 - A. irony
 - B. cliché
 - C. allusion
 - D. metaphor

Continued

6. Which of the following lines signals the shift from science to philosophy?
- A. "They are windbags. . . ." (line 37)
 - B. "Why do they sing?" (line 39)
 - C. "Has joy any survival value . . . ?" (line 47)
 - D. "Where there is no joy there can be no courage. . . ." (lines 48-49)
7. That the spadefoot toad is a determined survivor is MOST CLEARLY indicated in the lines
- A. "This little animal lives through dry spells in a state of estivation" (lines 21-22)
 - B. "he emerges from the mud singing madly" (line 23)
 - C. "and when the pool dries up they dig into the sediment" (line 26)
 - D. "There they wait, day after day . . . in patient spadefoot torpor" (lines 28-29)
8. In lines 50 to 53, the author indirectly implies that knowledge may serve to
- A. help us understand amphibians
 - B. reverse the process of evolution
 - C. accelerate the process of evolution
 - D. inhibit our spontaneous expression of joy
9. The central idea of this passage is that
- A. joy is a common virtue
 - B. life cannot exist without water
 - C. the cycles of life are irrepressible
 - D. individual consciousness is insignificant

- II. Read “The Story of an Hour” on pages 3 and 4 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 10 to 17.**
- 10.** The purpose of the second telegram (lines 7-8) in terms of plot function is to
- A.** foreshadow Mrs. Mallard’s refusal to accept the inevitable
 - B.** support the impact of the surprise ending
 - C.** reinforce the frailty of Mrs. Mallard
 - D.** instil suspense in the story
- 11.** The vivid description in lines 17 to 21 serves MAINLY as
- A.** a reflection of the story’s setting
 - B.** a reaffirmation of Mrs. Mallard’s courage during tragedy
 - C.** an indication of the significance of nature in Mrs. Mallard’s life
 - D.** an ironic comment on life’s resurgence in the presence of tragedy
- 12.** The “patches of blue sky” in lines 22 and 29 foreshadow Mrs. Mallard’s sense of
- A.** loss
 - B.** shock
 - C.** stability
 - D.** liberation
- 13.** The “repression” and “strength” suggested in Mrs. Mallard’s face (lines 27-28) are confirmed by her
- A.** responses to her husband’s death
 - B.** sister’s tact as she tells Mrs. Mallard of the death
 - C.** sister’s concern for Mrs. Mallard’s undisciplined grief
 - D.** appreciation for the protectiveness of her husband’s friend
- 14.** As Mrs. Mallard contemplates her past, she realizes that her husband’s temperament was
- A.** gentle but spiteful
 - B.** generous but cruel
 - C.** loving but overbearing
 - D.** protective but indifferent

Continued

15. Mrs. Mallard's responses to the idea that "life might be long" (lines 68-70) indicate her
- A. confused emotions
 - B. sense of insecurity
 - C. overwhelming guilt
 - D. altered point of view
16. Mrs. Mallard's ultimate response to the news of her husband's death is one of
- A. regret
 - B. despair
 - C. courage
 - D. exultation
17. The irony of the story is BEST expressed in
- A. "There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it" (line 31)
 - B. "She knew that she would weep again" (line 46)
 - C. "He had been far from the scene of accident" (line 77)
 - D. "... she had died of heart disease — of joy that kills" (lines 81-82)

III. Read the excerpt from *A Man For All Seasons* on pages 5 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 18 to 27.

- 18.** In lines 1 to 12 the text and stage directions establish More as being
- A. self-possessed amidst discord
 - B. willing to accept friendly overtures
 - C. kindly disposed toward his servants
 - D. too honest to be aware of treachery
- 19.** More rejects Rich's request for employment because he realizes that Rich
- A. is not reliable
 - B. is easily agitated
 - C. would invade his privacy
 - D. lacks proper qualifications
- 20.** Although his family urges More to arrest Rich, More refuses to do so because
- A. More plans to observe Rich's actions
 - B. Rich is not responsible for his actions
 - C. Rich has stayed within the limits of the law
 - D. More is too honorable to punish Rich for his behavior
- 21.** When More says, "Yes, I'd give the Devil benefit of law, for my own safety's sake" (lines 51-52), he means that
- A. lawlessness fosters rebellion
 - B. laws must be applied equally to protect the individual
 - C. religious principles must be sacrificed to protect the law
 - D. adherence to the law takes precedence over religious beliefs
- 22.** The "fool" referred to in line 66 is
- A. Rich
 - B. Alice
 - C. Roper
 - D. Margaret

Continued

23. More's wife becomes upset (lines 69-70) because she
- A. realizes how insensitive Roper is
 - B. feels excluded from More's concern
 - C. begins to realize the danger Margaret is in
 - D. knows More is in far more danger than she is
24. More's responses to Margaret's query "Father, can't you be plain with us?" (line 80) reveals that he is
- A. aware that his family needs reassuring
 - B. blind to the possibility of the danger
 - C. pessimistic about his chances of survival
 - D. conscious of the bizarre nature of the accusations
25. More's claim that no man in England is safer than himself (lines 83-84) affirms his conviction in the
- A. power of religion
 - B. impartiality of the law
 - C. absence of public suspicion
 - D. position of privilege that he holds
26. More concludes his references to "principles" (lines 96-100) with the suggestion that Roper's principles are
- A. too idealistic
 - B. subject to change
 - C. blatantly misleading
 - D. calculated to please others
27. The effectiveness of More's speeches is largely dependent upon the playwright's use of
- A. satire
 - B. allusion
 - C. metaphor
 - D. hyperbole

IV. Read the Prologue from *King Henry the Fifth* on pages 8 and 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 28 to 36.

- 28.** In lines 1 to 4 the men of England are described as responding to
- A. fear
 - B. vanity
 - C. patriotism
 - D. bloodthirstiness
- 29.** The statement “They sell the pasture now to buy the horse” (line 5) is an expression of the measure of England’s
- A. extreme pride
 - B. overconfidence
 - C. state of poverty
 - D. sense of urgency
- 30.** England’s “inward greatness” (line 16) is her
- A. courageous spirit
 - B. childlike qualities
 - C. imitative capacities
 - D. uncompromising integrity
- 31.** The “nest of hollow bosoms” (line 21) that France has discovered in the English refers to
- A. English traitors
 - B. French soldiers
 - C. thoughtless rulers
 - D. conscientious objectors
- 32.** The phrase “treacherous crowns” in line 22 refers to
- A. French money
 - B. coveted jewels
 - C. deceitful kings
 - D. aspiring nobles

Continued

33. The description of England in lines 16 to 27 indicates that both her strength and her weakness lie in her
- A. size
 - B. rulers
 - C. citizens
 - D. isolation
34. The statement “And by their hands this grace of kings must die” (line 28) implies the death of
- A. the three traitors
 - B. the French prince
 - C. many English soldiers
 - D. Henry V of England
35. An example of a pun is found in
- A. “And hides a sword from hilts unto the point” (line 9)
 - B. “Like little body with a mighty heart” (line 17)
 - C. “Have, for the gilt of France — O guilt indeed” (line 26)
 - D. “And thence to France shall we convey you safe” (line 37)
36. The MAIN function of this chorus is to
- A. introduce the characters from Act I
 - B. develop the antecedent action of Act I
 - C. initiate the conflict of Act II
 - D. prepare the audience for Act II

V. Read “Sakharov In Exile” on page 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 37 to 44.

- 37.** The phrase “appropriate season” (line 5) represents the
- A. release of spring
 - B. menace of winter
 - C. fullness of summer
 - D. ripeness of autumn
- 38.** In the phrase “their rainbow dance” (line 12), the pronoun “their” refers to
- A. “flow of cells” (line 3)
 - B. “fevers, shivers” (line 7)
 - C. “illusion of flesh” (line 11)
 - D. “scatterings of particles” (lines 11-12)
- 39.** The words that the speaker uses to contrast illness and health are
- A. “fever” (line 1) and “flow” (line 3)
 - B. “worse” (line 8) and “better” (line 8)
 - C. “prison” (line 9) and “prism” (line 10)
 - D. “body” (line 13) and “ecstasy” (line 15)
- 40.** In stanza one and stanza two respectively, the speaker contrasts
- A. past and future
 - B. facts and imaginings
 - C. attitudes and actions
 - D. expectations and limitations
- 41.** The speaker thinks that “It’s better to be ill when you’re imprisoned” (lines 17-18) MAINLY because you
- A. can let others do the work
 - B. do not notice time passing
 - C. can be master of your thoughts
 - D. do not have the will to protest

Continued

42. In lines 17 to 23 the reader can infer that the speaker's attitude has become increasingly
- A. bitter
 - B. apathetic
 - C. confused
 - D. empathetic
43. The ULTIMATE effect of exile on the speaker has been
- A. marital discord
 - B. professional bitterness
 - C. spiritual enlightenment
 - D. psychological exhaustion
44. The speaker's experience of exile is magnified MAINLY by his
- A. illness
 - B. isolation
 - C. resistance
 - D. surroundings

VI. Read the excerpt from *Chronicles of Wasted Time* on pages 11 and 12 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 45 to 52.

- 45.** The author MOST DIRECTLY indicates that he is aware of his pretension as a teacher in the phrase
- A. “Their steady gaze was a little unnerving” (lines 9-10)
 - B. “as though it had just occurred to me” (lines 24-25)
 - C. “They copied down pretty well everything I said” (lines 27-28)
 - D. “and afterwards learnt it by heart” (line 28)
- 46.** The use of the quotation about Dryden (lines 30-31) serves to emphasize the
- A. cultural content of education in the humanities
 - B. difficult concepts of 17th-century English literature
 - C. frustration of the teacher because of limited educational resources
 - D. meaninglessness of the students’ experience with English literature
- 47.** The author sees the people’s desire to take the dust of Gandhi’s feet (lines 55-66) as being
- A. the observance of a religious ritual
 - B. the fulfilment of a traditional pilgrimage
 - C. a response to Gandhi’s irresistible charm
 - D. a response to Gandhi’s commitment to the people
- 48.** Gandhi drew the people to him (line 62) MAINLY because he
- A. represented leadership
 - B. gave them a sense of worth
 - C. offered an improved life-style
 - D. was a symbol of their cultural identity

Continued

49. The officials register “consternation” (line 69) when Gandhi joins the group of untouchables and sings with them because
- A. Gandhi’s behavior may incite a riot
 - B. open-air ceremonies are sacrilegious
 - C. Gandhi is disregarding the accepted practice
 - D. giving garlands to the untouchables is forbidden
50. The poetic device used in the phrase “mournful celebration” (line 75) is
- A. oxymoron
 - B. hyperbole
 - C. metonymy
 - D. personification
51. The author is MOST PROFOUNDLY aware of his failure to inspire his students when he witnesses them
- A. memorizing their lessons
 - B. taking the dust of Gandhi’s feet
 - C. ignoring his efforts to adopt Indian customs
 - D. being addressed by Gandhi in the classroom
52. According to the author, Gandhi appealed to his people as a revolutionary leader MAINLY because of his
- A. charm
 - B. daring
 - C. humility
 - D. knowledge

- VII. Read “Sisters” on page 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 53 to 61.**
- 53.** The poet uses the optical illusions created underwater to comment on
- A. wrong ideas
 - B. sibling rivalry
 - C. girlhood fantasies
 - D. changing perceptions
- 54.** The phrases “close together / Clear to each other” (lines 1-2) suggest MAINLY that the sisters
- A. never separated
 - B. swam in undisturbed water
 - C. acknowledged each other’s flaws
 - D. had an uncomplicated relationship
- 55.** The phrase “sunny grace” (line 5) literally refers to the sisters’ sunlit physical forms. Metaphorically it refers to
- A. their reluctance to grow up
 - B. their youthful innocent perfection
 - C. the contrast between light and water
 - D. the contrast between youth and experience
- 56.** The phrase “underwater strangeness” (line 8) serves to foreshadow the sisters’ experience of
- A. risk
 - B. change
 - C. rejection
 - D. suspicion
- 57.** The laughter of the sisters (line 9) reinforces their
- A. lack of perception
 - B. superficial relationship
 - C. untroubled confidence
 - D. playful response to challenge

Continued

58. The stanza break between lines 13 and 14 reinforces the contrast between
- A. courage and fear
 - B. confidence and doubt
 - C. enthusiasm and apathy
 - D. ignorance and cynicism
59. The phrase “current of the years” (line 14) is a metaphor for the
- A. results of life experiences
 - B. clarity of the speaker’s image
 - C. depth of the speaker’s feelings
 - D. age difference between the sisters
60. The poem is developed MAINLY by means of
- A. irony
 - B. rhyme
 - C. imagery
 - D. example
61. The MAIN implication of the poem is that
- A. changes cannot be perceived
 - B. our perceptions alter over time
 - C. false images are difficult to change
 - D. sisters may be strangers to each other

VIII. Read “Camera” on page 14 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 62 to 68.

- 62.** Lines 1 to 4 describe the process of
- A.** measuring time
 - B.** training memory
 - C.** painting a landscape
 - D.** taking a photograph
- 63.** The image elicited by “disperses” (line 1) contrasts with the image elicited by
- A.** “silver” (line 1)
 - B.** “shadow” (line 2)
 - C.** “trapped” (line 3)
 - D.** “blink” (line 4)
- 64.** The essential quality of the photographs referred to in line 5 and lines 16 to 18 is
- A.** vitality
 - B.** sterility
 - C.** affection
 - D.** adventure
- 65.** The phrases “Making the past present / And dead men to linger” (lines 11-12) both provide examples of
- A.** simile
 - B.** paradox
 - C.** allusion
 - D.** alliteration
- 66.** The phrase “Pursuing the living” (line 13) suggests that photography
- A.** is an exacting process
 - B.** has taken the place of memories
 - C.** prevents the past from disappearing
 - D.** prevents us from distinguishing between past and present

Continued

67. The poet's response to the camera is MAINLY one of
- A. awe
 - B. scorn
 - C. confusion
 - D. enthusiasm
68. The poet implies MAINLY that the camera has enabled us to
- A. suspend time
 - B. glorify the past
 - C. shatter illusions
 - D. preserve happy moments

IX. Read the excerpt from *The Mountain and the Valley* on pages 15 to 18 of your Reading Booklet and answer questions 69 to 80.

- 69.** That David realizes that he is relinquishing his former aspirations is MOST STRONGLY suggested by the lines
- A. “He tore off his old clothes” (line 5)
 - B. “[he] got his twenty dollars from the matchbox” (line 6)
 - C. “The lettering on his calculus text caught in his eyes like something dead” (lines 7-8)
 - D. “I’m going to Halifax, where Toby and Anna are” (line 15)
- 70.** The description of the city couple’s eyes (lines 42-43) suggests
- A. irritation
 - B. exhaustion
 - C. acceptance
 - D. indifference
- 71.** A characteristic of the city couple is their superficiality. The statement that MOST CLEARLY indicates this is
- A. “She smiled as if it were an *outside* gesture, like a movement of hands or feet” (lines 36-37)
 - B. “The speaker didn’t glance at the silent one to see if his silence meant disinterest or anything wrong” (lines 49-50)
 - C. “The musical languor of her voice made her questions all sound like statements” (line 55)
 - D. “She had established, with a few words, his being there in the back seat” (lines 85-86)
- 72.** David’s observation “They had that immunity from surprise the town people could never quite catch” (lines 39-40) suggests that the town people were
- A. shy
 - B. confused
 - C. involuntarily open
 - D. unexpectedly deceptive

Continued

73. David's observation that the city couple "didn't seem to permeate each other all the time, like his mother and father did" (lines 58-59) stems from his
- A. naiveté
 - B. jealousy
 - C. insecurity
 - D. perceptiveness
74. When David realizes that he "almost hated these people" (line 65), the source of his anger is his sense of the
- A. inferiority of his mother
 - B. superiority of the couple
 - C. hypocrisy of his responses
 - D. awkwardness of the situation
75. David's use of the word "morass" (line 88) serves to
- A. change the subject
 - B. impress the couple
 - C. apologize for the inferior roads
 - D. engage the woman in conversation
76. David's mentioning his education (line 93) and his grandfather's association with the governor (lines 99-100) has the effect of
- A. causing the couple to reassess David
 - B. allowing David to initiate conversation
 - C. forcing the man to question David's motives
 - D. confirming the woman's original opinion of David
77. The MAIN basis for David's anger and despair as described in lines 115 to 119 is his
- A. resentment of his inadequacy
 - B. ingratitude toward his friends and family
 - C. knowledge that he is betraying his real values
 - D. knowledge that the couple is unable to appreciate him

Continued

78. When David says “ ‘It might take me quite a while’ ” (line 139), he realizes that
- A. it is a long way back
 - B. he is not going to Halifax
 - C. he must first complete his education
 - D. it is inconsiderate to keep the couple waiting
79. The statement “He felt as if he were in a no man’s land” (lines 141-142) MOST CLEARLY reflects David’s
- A. unresolved internal conflict
 - B. reluctance to distress his family
 - C. attraction to both the country and the city
 - D. embarrassment at having deceived the city couple
80. When David sobs because “he was neither one thing nor the other” (line 168), he is caught between
- A. scorn for his family and feelings of remorse
 - B. a desire to succeed and the knowledge of his failure
 - C. his ties with his home and the desire to fulfil himself
 - D. his concept of himself and the city couple’s concept of him

